第５講　　長文総合問題③

次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

Before the age of 12, boys and girls cry as frequently as each other, but after 12, boys cry four times less than girls. Researchers are not clear whether this is because of cultural conditioning or just the result of changes in hormone levels. (a)I like to think of myself as a liberal parent, but when, the other day, my eight-year-old son Liam's Beyblade broke, and he cried for five minutes, I found myself saying: "For God's sake, Liam, it's just a toy. Stop being such a baby." I might as easily have said "girl" or "sissy" — the message was the same: boys don't cry.

If it had been my daughter crying over a broken toy, (b)I might have reacted differently. In spite of my best intentions, I end up saying to my children exactly the same things as my parents said to me. But why do we discourage our sons from crying and not our daughters? "My guess, and the generally accepted explanation, is that sons are discouraged from crying as a larger program of socialization into *masculinity," says Randy Cornelius, professor of psychology at Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New York and an expert on crying in the US. "Such socialization (c)involves teaching boys to 'tough it out', to refrain from （　A　） their feelings — except for anger — and, above all, not to appear to be *vulnerable."

Crying is unique to human beings. There is no consensus about the purpose of crying, although there are a number of theories. As evolutionary psychologist Dylan Evans sees it: "Tears（　B　）an honest signal of distress.

In order for signals to be honest, they must be hard to fake. It is very difficult for most people to cry on purpose.”

今日のポイント

< 語彙 >

< 論理構成 >

In spite of having evolved to cry, however, we do our best to repress this instinct in the male of the species. Although male crying is more accepted in Latin and Mediterranean cultures, an excessive show of emotions by men is almost universally frowned upon.

And as Professor Cornelius points out, there is (1) a plus side to men crying less frequently than women: when men do cry (those who can, that is), it carries more weight. "In a study, it was shown that men who cried were liked more than women who cried. The study concluded that men who cry may be seen as especially sympathetic because, given the cultural prohibition against men showing tender emotions, for a man to cry, people may think that something quite serious must have happened."

But is it healthy for boys to learn to (C) their sorrow? Professor Jay Belsky, director of the Institute for the Study of Children, Families and Social Issues at Birkbeck University in London says that (2) we promote a psychological disconnection between what a child is feeling and what is being expressed. This may result in the child losing touch with their inner feelings. "I recall being about 11 or 12 years of age and coming out of a funeral home when my grandmother had died," says Professor Belsky. "I found myself thinking about one of the nice times I had spent with her. Thinking about that led me to cry. I had a first cousin who was a good 10 years older than me and who came up to me and said, 'Jay, don't cry.' Upon reflection, I have come to realize that that was some of the stupidest counsel I ever (D). If you can't cry when a loved one dies, when can you cry?"

[Boys Don't Cry by Clint Witchalls, The Guardian, 05 February 2003.

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注

masculinity: the characteristics and qualities considered to be typical of men

vulnerable: easily hurt emotionally or physically （04 北海道大）

< 語彙 >	< 論理構成 >

問１　空欄Ａ～Ｄに以下の動詞を必要なら形を変形させて入れなさい。ただし，動詞はそれぞれ一度ずつ用いること。

(suppress, provide, receive, express)

問２　設問を読んで，最も適切な答えをそれぞれの選択肢の中から選びなさい。

(1) By the underlined part (a)I like to think of myself as a liberal parent, the author probably means

(ア) he does not agree with his strict parents on how to bring up children.

(イ) he believes boys should grow up to be masculine in order to be socialized better.

(ウ) he wants his son to have a liberal political attitude like his own.

(エ) he wants to treat his children equally regardless of their sex.

(2) The underlined part (b)I might have reacted differently means

(ア) I might have told her not to cry over a broken toy.

(イ) I might have punished her severely.

(ウ) I might not have discouraged her from crying.

(エ) I might have told her not to play with the dangerous toy.

(3) The word (c)involves in paragraph 2 could be replaced by

(ア) enjoys

(イ) opposes

(ウ)　requires

(エ)　permits

(4)　According to this essay, which of the following statements is NOT true?

(ア)　There are several opinions about why human beings need to cry at all.

(イ)　It is more difficult for men to cry deliberately than for women.

(ウ)　There are some cultures where men's crying is more tolerated than in others.

(エ)　Most boys are not discouraged from showing their anger in front of others.

問３　下線部(1)を具体的に説明しなさい。

問４　下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。

大学別対策講座　北海道大英語　復習テスト　第五回

＊下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。

１.<u>Such socialization involves teaching boys to ‘tough it out’, to refrain from expressing their feelings—except for anger—and, above all, not to appear to be vulnerable.</u>

（　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　）

２.<u>Men who cry may be seen as especially sympathetic because, given the cultural prohibition against men showing tender emotions, for a man to cry, people may think that something quite serious must have happened.</u>

（　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　）

＊次の単語の意味を書きなさい。

3	liberal	
4	for God’s sake	
5	end up ～ ing	
6	discourage O from ～ ing	
7	involve	
8	tough it out	
9	refrain from	
10	vulnerable	
11	consensus	
12	evolutionary	
13	distress	
14	fake	
15	on purpose	
16	repress	
17	excessive	
18	conclude	
19	sympathetic	
20	given	
21	prohibition	
22	tender	
23	result in	
24	reflection	

NOTE

北海道大英語　第５講　解答

＜解答＞

問１　A. expressing　B. provide　C. suppress　D. received

問２　⑴　エ　⑵　ウ　⑶　ウ　⑷　イ

問３　男性が泣くことは，より重みがあると感じられ，特に思いやりがある人だとか，深刻なことが起きたといった好意的な受け止め方をされること。

問４　全訳の下線部を参照。

＜全訳＞

12歳までは,男の子も女の子もお互いに同様の頻度で泣くが,12歳を過ぎると，男の子の泣く回数は女の子の４分の１になる。研究者にも，このことは文化による条件づけが原因なのか，それとも単にホルモンレベルの変化の結果なのか，定かではない。私は自分のことを自由な親だとみなしたいが，先日私の８歳になる息子リアムのベイブレードが壊れて，息子が５分泣いてから，私は思わず「お願いだからリアム，たかがおもちゃじゃないか。そんな赤ちゃんみたいなことはやめなさい」と言ってしまった。「女の子」とか「女々しい」とかと同じくらい簡単に言ってしまったかもしれない。伝えたいメッセージは同じであって，男の子は泣くものではないということだった。

もしそれが壊れたおもちゃで泣いている娘だったら，私は違った反応をしたかもしれない。自分の最高の善意にもかかわらず，私は結局両親が私に言ったのとちょうど同じことを子どもに言ってしまっている。しかし，なぜ私たちは息子には，泣くのをやめさせようとし，娘にはそうしないのだろうか。「私の推測と，一般に受け入れられている説明ですが，息子は，男らしさを身につける社会適応化という,より大きな教育プログラムとして泣くなと言われるのです」と,ニューヨーク州ポキプシーにあるヴァッサー大学の心理学教授であり，アメリカの「泣くこと」に関する研究の専門家であるランディー＝コーネリアスは言っている。「このような社会適応化は，『頑張り抜くこと』，怒りは別として，感情を控えること，そして特に，傷つきやすいと思われないようにすることを男の子に教えることを必要とするのです」

泣くのは人間特有のものである。泣く目的については，いくつかの理論があるが，一致した見解はない。進化心理学者のディラン＝エヴァンスはこう考えて

いる。「涙は悲しみを正直に示す信号なのです。信号が正直なものであるためには，偽るのが難しくなければいけません。ほとんどの人にとってわざと泣くことはとても難しいものなのです」

しかし，泣くように進化してきたにもかかわらず，われわれは種のオスの側においてこの本能を抑圧しようと全力を尽くしている。男性が泣くことはラテン系や地中海の文化圏ではより受け入れられているが，男性が感情を過度に示すことは，ほぼ普遍的に非難される。

そしてコーネリアス教授が指摘するように，男性が女性ほど頻繁に泣かないことにはプラスの面がある。男性が本当に泣くときには（すなわち泣くことができる人々は），それはより大きな重みをもつ。「ある研究でわかっていることだが，泣いた男性は泣いた女性よりも好かれる。その研究は，泣く男性は特に思いやりがあるとみなされるかもしれないということですが，その理由は男性がやさしい感情を示すことを文化的に禁止していることを考えると，男性が泣くということは，相当深刻なことが起きたに違いないと人々が思うからだ，という結論を下していた」

しかし，男の子が悲しみを抑えられるようになることは健全なことだろうか。ロンドンのバークベック大学の，子ども・家族・社会問題研究所の所長，ジェイ＝ベルスキー教授は，(2)<u>われわれは，子どもが心で感じていることと外に表現されるものとを，心理的に切り離すよう促している</u>のだ，と言う。このせいで子どもは自らの内面の感情に触れることができなくなるかもしれない。ベルスキー教授はこう述べる。「私は 11 歳か 12 歳の時に祖母が亡くなって，葬儀場から出てきたことを思い出します。気がつくと祖母と過ごした素敵な時間のことを考えていました。そのことを考えていると泣けてきました。私には優に 10 歳は年上のいとこがいましたが，私のところまでやってきて，『ジェイ，泣くな』と言いました。じっくり考えると，それは私がそれまでに受けた中で最も愚かな助言だと思うようになりました。愛する人が死んだときに泣けないのなら，いつ泣けるというのでしょうか」

第５講　重要語彙リスト

1	conditioning	条件づけ
2	think of A as B	A を B とみなす
3	liberal	自由な
4	for God’s sake	お願いだから
5	end up ～ ing	結局～する
6	discourage O from ～ ing	O が～するのをやめさせる
7	socialization	社会化
8	masculinity	男らしさ
9	involve	含む
10	tough it out	がんばりぬく
11	refrain from	控える
12	above all	とりわけ
13	vulnerable	傷つきやすい
14	consensus	一致した見解
15	evolutionary	進化の
16	distress	苦悩
17	fake	偽る
18	on purpose	わざと
19	repress	抑圧する
20	excessive	過度の
21	frown upon	好まない
22	point out	指摘する
23	conclude	結論を下す
24	sympathetic	思いやりのある
25	given	～を考慮すると
26	prohibition	禁止
27	tender	やさしい
28	director	管理職
29	institute	研究所
30	result in	～に終わる
31	reflection	反省

第５講　音読用白文　①　②　③　④　⑤　⑥　⑦　⑧　⑨　⑩

Before the age of 12, / boys and girls cry as frequently as each other, / but after 12, boys cry four times less than girls. Researchers are not clear whether this is because of cultural conditioning / or just the result of changes in hormone levels. I like to think of myself as a liberal parent, / but when, the other day, / my eight-year-old son Liam's Beyblade broke, / and he cried for five minutes, / I found myself saying: "For God's sake, Liam, / it's just a toy. Stop being such a baby.!" I might as easily have said "girl" or "sissy" — the message was the same: boys don't cry.

If it had been my daughter crying over a broken toy, / I might have reacted differently. In spite of my best intentions, / I end up saying to my children exactly the same things / as my parents said to me. But why do we discourage our sons from crying / and not our daughters? "My guess, and the generally accepted explanation, / is that sons are discouraged from crying as a larger program of socialization into masculinity," / says Randy Cornelius, professor of psychology at Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New York and an expert on crying in the US. "Such socialization involves teaching boys to 'tough it out', / to refrain from expressing their feelings — except for anger — and, above all, / not to appear to be vulnerable."

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＜復習テストの解答＞

１．このような社会適応化は，「頑張りぬくこと」，怒りは別として，感情を控えること，そして特に，傷つきやすいと思われないようにすることを男の子に教えることを必要とする。

２．泣く男性は特に思いやりがあるとみなされるかもしれないということだが，その理由は男性がやさしい感情を示すことを文化的に禁止していることを考えると，男性が泣くということは，相当深刻なことが起きたに違いないと人々が思うからだ。

３．自由な　４．お願いだから　５．結局〜する

６．O が〜するのをやめさせる　７．含む　８．がんばりぬく

９．控える　10. 傷つきやすい　11. 一致した見解　12. 進化の

13. 苦悩　14. 偽る　15. わざと　16. 抑圧する

17. 過度の　18. 結論を下す　19. 思いやりのある　20. 〜を考慮すると

21. 禁止　22. やさしい　23. 〜に終わる　24. 反省